primarily upon their relative fixity, and not upon their supposed importance in the individual economy of the organism. Generic characters to be of taxonomic value must be distinguished from varietal and specific characters by their greater fixity, or what may be defined as their more exact reproduction or transmission in generation. He further remarks that the attempt closely to correlate specimens with some particular species diverts the attention from the evolutional laws which the evidence contains and illustrates. The study of a single group of species demonstrates the fact that the evolutional stage of the group is indicated with precision, independent of the names of the species, and independent of the fact that the specimens actually present in the Maine fauna agree precisely in scarcely a single case with those of any fauna in New York.

Mr. Gregory reports on the geology of the Aroostook volcanic area. North-eastern Maine is essentially a region of sedimentary rocks, with prominent exposures of igneous rocks in Castle Hill and Mapleton townships. This area appears to have been a distinct centre of volcanic activity. Rhyolites, trachytes and andesites are described. Elsewhere there are tracts of granite and other igneous rocks.

Of purely palæontological papers there is an account of the flora of the Montana formation (No. 163) by Mr. F. H. Knowlton. The formation is approximately of Laramie (late Cretaceous) age. There is also an elaborate synopsis of American fossil Bryozoa (No. 173) by Mr. J. M. Nickles and Mr. Ray S. Bassler.

Contributions to chemistry and mineralogy, with analyses of rocks, are given (in Nos. 167 and 168) by Mr. F. M. Clarke. Various crystalline and sedimentary rocks, soils, and meteorites, are dealt with. Mr. W. F. Hillebrand treats of some principles and methods of rock analysis (in No. 176). Of miscellaneous reports we have a gazetteer of Utah (No. 166), altitudes in Alaska (No. 169), and other topographical papers (Nos. 170, 171, 174 and 175).

Several Monographs published by the U.S. Geological Survey have also been received. Monograph No. 39 (1900) contains an account of the Eocene and Lower Oligocene Coral Faunas of the United States with descriptions of a few doubtfully Cretaceous species, by Mr. T. Wayland Vaughan. The author laments that the classification of corals is in a most unsatisfactory condition, but he has described his material with all possible care in the hope that ere long some one may be able to give a classification based on the actual phylogenetic grouping of the various genera. The larger the number of specimens the more difficult it is to define species: Mr. Vaughan has tried to be conservative, and when a form in one horizon grades into a form in the horizon next above, he has named them varieties of the same species, even when the variety possesses an individuality that makes it easily recognisable.

In Monograph No. 40 (1900) Mr. S. H. Scudder deals with certain Coleoptera from the Tertiary deposits at Florissant, Colorado, and gives a systematic list of the non-rhynchophorous Tertiary Coleoptera of North America.

NOTES.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES has accepted the presidency of the Society of Arts, which was vacated by His Majesty the King on his accession.

DR. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, late professor of agriculture at the University of Cambridge, has been appointed to be an assistant secretary to the Board of Agriculture in succession to Sir Jacob Wilson, who has retired.

DR. ARTHUR SMITH WOODWARD, F.R.S., has been appointed keeper of the Geological Department of the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, in succession to Dr. Henry Woodward, who retired on November 23 after a service of nearly forty-four years. Curiously enough, there is no family relationship between the present and past keepers.

MAJOR A. W. ALCOCK, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, informs us, that Mr. L. de Niceville died at Calcutta of fever contracted in the Darjeeling Terai, on December 3.

IT is announced by Dr. D. Morris that the fourth annual West Indian Agricultural Conference will be held at Barbados on January 4 and 6, 1902. The object of the conference, as laid down by the Secretary of State, is the reading of papers and discussion on the scientific and economic aspects of the sugar-cane and other industries. It is hoped that the subjects brought forward will be dealt with from a thoroughly practical point of view and with a full knowledge of the requirements and circumstances of each colony concerned.

THE death of Mr. James G. Shipman, F.G.S., deprives geological science of an ardent local worker, who did much to enlarge our knowledge of the rocks and fossils of the neighbourhood of Nottingham. He commenced life in comparatively humble circumstances; he was apprenticed to the printing trade, and was finally given a post on the sub-editorial staff of the Nottingham *Daily Express*. His interest in geology was aroused by lectures given more than thirty years ago by the late Edward Wilson. Thereafter he devoted himself to the subject with remarkable assiduity. His leisure hours were spent in studying all sections within reach of Nottingham, and he contributed a number of papers, chiefly on the Drift and Triassic deposits, to the Annual Report and *Transactions* of the Nottingham Naturalists' Society. Latterly he had paid much attention to the structure of the Nottingham and Derbyshire Coal-field, and had qualified himself to give expert advice on water-supply. He died on November 21, aged fifty-three.

A REUTER's telegram states that Mr. William Bruce, the leader of the Scottish Antarctic expedition, has purchased the Norwegian steam whaler *Hecla* for his forthcoming expedition to South Polar regions. The *Antarctic*, with Prof. Nordenskjöld's South Polar expedition on board, left Buenos Ayres on Friday for the Falkland Islands. The *Discovery* left Lyttelton for Dunedin on Saturday afternoon, and has by now sailed for the Antarctic.

PROF. H. HERGESELL, president of the International Aëronautical Committee, informs us that arrangements are being made to continue the manned and unmanned balloon ascents during 1902, the dates proposed being the first Thursday in each month, except January, when the second Thursday is selected. Since November 7, 1900, 120 ascents have been made; the observations are now being discussed and will throw much light on the physics of the upper air. It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Committee next year in Berlin, when questions relating to new thermometers, observations of atmospheric electricity and magnetism will be discussed.

IN connection with the valuable series of forty years' observations taken at Camden Square (N.W. London), *Symons's Meteorological Magazine* for December contains the monthly results and extremes of solar temperatures for twenty-eight years commencing with 1870, made by both black and bright bulb radiation thermometers. The following are some of the values obtained by the black bulb *in vacuo*:—Highest monthly average, 123°·4, absolute maximum, 137°·7, both in July. Lowest monthly mean, 36°·9, absolute minimum, 24°·8, both in December. The absolute extremes by the bright bulb *in vacuo*—an instrument not in general use—were 105°·4 in July and 22°·5 in January.

THE fifth list of current papers collected and discussed by Mr. H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer of New South Wales, covers a period of thirteen months, from October, 1899, to November, 1900. No less than 448 papers were thrown overboard, mostly in the southern Indian Ocean, but only eighty-six of these were recovered; 106 papers were received during the period mentioned, but twenty of them had been more than thirteen months drifting. Three of the papers set afloat near the Cocos Islands landed on Africa and showed the high rates of 18·3, 20·6 and 25·4 miles a day, the latter being the record drift obtained by Mr. Russell. The following summary of the average drifts obtained in the Indian Ocean during the years 1893-1900 is very interesting:—from the equator to 10° S., 13·3 miles a day; from 10° to 30° S., 16·6 miles; from 33° to 43° S., 7·6 miles; from 43° to 50° S., 9·4 miles. Among the last series of papers, one thrown overboard off Cape Horn found its way to the west coast of Africa, in Ashantee, the drift in a straight line being 5350 miles in a N.N.W. direction, the rate per day being 10·1 miles. The track and daily position of the s.s. *Waikato* are shown on a chart and will be useful for other steamers which may have to drift in the same waters. This vessel broke her main shaft on June 5, 1899, in lat. 37° 30′ S., long. 21° 0′ E., and drifted about in the Indian Ocean until September 15, when her position was lat. 39° 29′ S., long. 64° 30′ E.

THE production of motive power from blast-furnace gases formed the subject of a paper by Mr. Bryan Donkin, read before the Institution of Civil Engineers on December 17. Only within the past few years has it been realised that power can be produced economically and effectively by utilising the gases from blast-furnaces to drive gas-engines. As the annual production of iron from blast-furnaces throughout the world is forty million tons, this new application of motive power is capable of immense development. The gases given off from these furnaces during the process of smelting iron are practically the same as weak producer-gas. Until within about half a century ago they were all wasted. A part was next utilised under boilers to generate steam to drive the blowing engines and part to heat the air-blast; but after supplying these requirements a considerable surplus was available. Successful efforts have been made, first to use this surplus in gas-engine cylinders, to obtain power, and next to discard steam-engines, boilers and chimneys entirely, and utilise all the gas in this way. A great impetus has been given to the construction of large motors by the discovery that blast-furnace gases can be used to drive them. They are now made in sizes up to 1000 h.p. and 1500 h.p., and still larger powers are in contemplation, while the difficulty of starting these large engines has been successfully overcome. Mr. Donkin gave some account of the very rapid progress made in this class of work on the continent. Many of the large firms in Germany and Belgium are now busily employed. The Gasmotoren-Fabrik Deutz has numerous orders for motors from 500 h.p. to 1000 h.p., while at Seraing, in Belgium, an aggregate of 39,000 h.p. has been bespoken. Messrs. Körting, of Hanover, have also supplied several engines, and the Deutsche Kraftgas-Gesellschaft propose to construct motors up to 1500 h.p. and 2000 h.p. It was remarked that England and Scotland seem rather slow to utilise these gases.

FROM an article in *Transport* it appears that oil has been very successfully used as fuel for steamers. An inspection of the *Clam* steamer, belonging to the Shell Transport Company, was recently made prior to her departure from the Thames for Philadelphia. It was shown from the vessel's log that for two years the steamer has been using oil instead of coal, and that it was found that eighteen tons of oil gave off more heat than twenty-eight tons of coal, and with improvements recently made it was expected that still better results would be obtained. The employment of liquid fuel also led to a considerable economy of labour, got rid of many of the difficulties attending the stokehold, and allowed a considerable addition to the space available for cargo. The *Clam* has relied solely upon obtaining a supply of oil from Borneo, and the company claim that from their wells in that country they can supply 100,000 tons of oil a day. The company are so satisfied with the results obtained that they intend to send to sea a fleet of eighteen steamers burning oil as fuel. In the United States oil is very largely superseding coal for locomotive engines, especially for street railways. In this country the Great Eastern Railway Company have many of their engines fitted for using oil as fuel, the advantage of which was found very great during the late high price of coal.

THE feature of the North Atlantic and Mediterranean pilot chart for January, issued by the Meteorological Office, is the introduction of the curves of equal magnetic variation for the whole of the sea space. They are for the year 1905, and are drawn for each 2°. This addition makes the charts far more complete, and it will be greatly appreciated by mariners and others. In some quarters the numerous wrecks occurring on the Newfoundland coast have been attributed to errors in the variation in that locality, but it is pointed out that it is sufficiently accurately determined for navigational purposes. The very variable currents experienced in the neighbourhood are the most probable cause of so many disasters, and during the prevalence of thick weather mariners are therefore urged on no account to neglect the use of the lead, as it is impossible to foretell with certainty how the current has been running, the prevailing southerly set being sometimes replaced by a north-going one, which would tend to drift a vessel up the coast between Cape Race and St. John's. Being midwinter, fog is by no means frequent on the banks, barely exceeding 10 per cent. of the weather observations. It is, however, interesting to notice that the season of least fog in the Newfoundland region is the season of greatest frequency of dense "red dust" clouds on the eastern side of the ocean, off Africa. Four years ago the Cape liners were delayed as much as three days by a thick dust fog, which extended for a distance of about 2000 miles southward from Madeira. The coasts of Trinidad and Guiana are at this season subject to rollers, which are dangerous to heavily laden small craft. There are some notes on the more salient features of the currents in various localities; the anti-cyclonic type of weather over western Europe is illustrated by an inset chart, the remarks showing that in January the barometer may rise as high as 31·1 in. within the British Isles; and the prevailing winds and the movements of the centres of cyclonic systems in the Mediterranean region during January are explained.

WE have received a copy of the tide table for Halifax, Quebec, St. John (N.B.) and Father Point, issued by the Tidal Survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, for the year 1902. This contains extended new information on the tides and currents of the St. Lawrence, based upon investigations made by the Tidal Survey in the season of 1900.

HERR H. WIECHEL contributes to the *Proceedings* of the "Isis" Natural History Society in Dresden an interesting paper on the ancient roads of Saxony. A sketch-map, elaborated from the "Oberreit'schen" atlas, which is based on the engineer surveys of about the year 1780, shows the chief roadways existing during the period A.D. 800 to 1200, and the paper discusses the routes, topographical names, &c., in detail.

UNTIL a few months ago, Tahiti could be reached from the United States only by a sailing schooner from San Francisco in a voyage of six or seven weeks. The French Government has now arranged for a steamship to leave San Francisco for Tahiti every five weeks, and as the voyage only lasts about eleven days, many travellers will probably take advantage of it. The development of means of communication will, however, produce decided changes in the ways and customs of the natives, and this induced Dr. S. P. Langley to visit Tahiti by the first trip of the new line. An interesting diary of the voyage and visit kept by him is printed, with illustrations, in the December number of the *National Geographic Magazine*. It will be remembered that Dr. Langley described in NATURE, of August 22 (vol. lxiv. p. 397), the fire-walk ceremony witnessed by him during his visit; and his observations showed conclusively that the alleged miraculous power of resisting fire possessed by the performers has no foundation in fact. The success of the fire-walk depends upon the low thermal conductivity of the stones among which the fire is kindled, as Dr. Langley explained in his letter to NATURE, and describes in his diary. Other ordeals by fire, which have been successfully undergone, such as the burning fiery furnace in which Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego stood unharmed could probably be explained by reference to natural causes in a similar way, if sufficient evidence were available.

IN a paper on "The Results of some Recent Researches in Electricity," published by the Warrington Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. J. Reginald Ashworth has presented a summary of the properties of different kinds of rays in the following simple tabular form :—

Name of Ray.	Kathode.	Becquerel.	Röntgen.	Ultra-violet Light.	Red Light.
Existence of Interference, Polarisation, Reflection, Refraction.	o	o	o	×	×
Photographic Effect	×	×	×	×	o
Excite Phosphorescence	×	×	×	×	o
Render Air Conductive	×	×	×	×	o
Penetrate Opaque bodies	×	×	×	o	o
Undergo Deflection by Magnetism	×	×	o	o	o
Velocity relative to that of Light ...	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1

In this table × denotes the existence and o the non-existence of the several properties, and Mr. Ashworth quotes authorities for the statements as to the velocities of the rays.

IN a paper published in the *Verhandlungen* of the Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Basle, Messrs. Paul and Fritz Sarasin suggest that the low temperature of a glacial period may be due to the obscuration of the sun's rays caused by large quantities of dust-particles suspended in the atmosphere. The phenomena associated with the Krakatoa eruption are discussed, and the widespread effects of this single eruption compared with what may be supposed to have been the result of volcanic activity on the scale known to have prevailed at the end of the Pliocene period.

PROF. W. M. DAVIS contributes a paper to the November number of *La Géographie* on the lessons of the Grand Cañon of Colorado. The conclusions arrived at by the author during a recent visit to this region, and published in the *Bulletin* of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, are used to elucidate its development, beginning with the formation of the *massif* of archæan rock which underlies it, and to show that the cutting of the great gorges is only the last, and by no means the longest, stage of a varied history. Prof. Davis again sets forth his view of the relations between geomorphology and geology, and urges the importance of the former as a branch of geography.

JUDGING from the *Schriften* for 1899, which has just reached us, the Natural History Society of Danzig seems to be in a flourishing condition, the number of papers in the volume before us being very large. Many are of a purely local nature, and some valuable contributions are made to the history of the fauna and flora of the district. Herr E. H. Rübsaämen describes, for instance, the insects and other arthropods obtained during two journeys in the Tuchel forest made in 1896 and 1897; while Herr F. Braun discourses on the ornithology of the Elbing range. Of wider interest is a paper, by Herr E. Treptow, on the progress and results of mining throughout the world during the nineteenth century. An elaborate table of the gold-production of the different countries of the world during the period in question is appended.

IN our last week's issue we noticed two papers from the *Proceedings* of the Philadelphia Academy, of which we had then received only some advance-sheets. The complete current issue (vol. liii. part ii.) has now reached us. Among the more important papers is one by Mr. J. A. G. Rehn on the earwigs, cockroaches, mantids and stick-insects collected by Dr. Donaldson Smith in north-east Africa. Altogether 239 specimens of Orthoptera were collected, of which the grasshoppers, crickets and locusts are reserved for a second paper. A considerable number of species are described as new. The author has also some notes on that remarkable South American bat known as *Centurio senex*, which is regarded as forming a subfamily by itself. In addition to the one on Liu-Kiu Clausilias referred to in our last issue, Mr. Pilsbry has several papers on new molluscs from Japan and the surrounding seas, in the first of which certain Liu-Kiu forms are also described. They are illustrated by several plates. Dr. H. C. Chapman's paper on the placenta and fœtus of the six-banded armadillo is also worthy of note. To ichthyologists Mr. H. W. Fowler's notes on type-specimens of fishes in the Academy's collection will be of interest.

NUMEROUS surveying and drawing instruments—some of a novel character—are mentioned and illustrated in the catalogue just issued by Messrs. W. F. Stanley and Co. Students of branches of engineering, architecture, and other subjects in which exactness of observation and design are required, will find that the catalogue contains many desirable instruments.

IT requires a philosophic spirit to read with patience and profit Mr. Howard Collins's "Epitome of the Synthetic Philosophy of Herbert Spencer." Yet the fifth edition of this summary of Mr. Spencer's completed and revised survey of the universe has now been published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate, thus showing that there are many students who find it of service. Broadly speaking, the book may be described as a collection of abstract propositions, the proofs of which will be found in the ten volumes in which "The Synthetic Philosophy" is elaborated. Mr. Collins manages to give the essence of this work in his volume of nearly 700 pages. "Indeed," remarks Mr. Spencer in a preface, "I have been somewhat surprised that it has proved possible to put so much in so small a space without sacrifice of intelligibility."

THE latest number of the *Proceedings* of the Society for Psychical Research contains 650 pages, in which Prof. J. H. Hyslop gives "A Further Record of Observations of Certain Trance Phenomena," the medium being Mrs. Piper. It need scarcely be said that many of the incidents and results described appear trivial to investigators more familiar with the material sciences than mediumistic performances. A special frame of mind is required even to consider the phenomena patiently.

There seems to be no suspicion of fraud in the case of the phenomena with which Prof. Hyslop is concerned, so that, accepting the observations as records of actual occurrences, an explanation of them is required. The physiologist might be able to throw some light upon them, but he is told that the problem has gone far beyond physiology. "Only the psychologist can any longer deal with the complexities and significance of the Piper phenomena." Telepathy with its necessary adjuncts is also thrown overboard, and spiritism is held to provide a sufficient hypothesis for the data in hand until a better supersedes it. Upon this view there must be a survival of consciousness after death, in a form which is incomprehensible to materialistic philosophers. Prof. Hyslop defines his position as follows:—"I have given a preference for the spiritistic theory in explanation of my alleged facts, in order to force the issue on an important investigation and in order to devolve upon those who have not accepted any supernormal phenomena at all the duty of rescuing me from illusion." Unfortunately, it is not possible for every investigator to study such psychical phenomena as those described by Prof. Hyslop and thus test the value of the observations, so he usually has little interest in them.

Two papers on "La préparation industrielle et les principales applications des Gaz liquéfiés" are contributed by Prof. E. Mathias to the *Revue Générale des Sciences* of October 30 and November 15. Within the limits of twenty-eight pages of a review, much of that space being occupied by illustrations, it is impossible for the author to go deeply enough into the details of the subject to make his papers useful to those who have a fair acquaintance with them, and he does not always give the latest models of apparatus described by him. For general readers, however, the papers form a collection of facts and methods which will give them some insight into an interesting branch of work involving a clearer and closer connection than usual between scientific and industrial pursuits. In the first paper Prof. Mathias gives an account of various processes for liquefying the gases employed in refrigeration. In the second he describes and illustrates a number of machines in which the liquids are employed, and the purposes to which the results are or may be applied. In this connection it is to be regretted that the wild schemes of American company promoters are treated with so much respect, side by side with the descriptions of useful refrigerating machines being a serious account of two companies' automobiles designed to work with liquid air, with an illustration of one of them. The author does not give his readers fair guidance by stating that one of these companies is already in liquidation, and that neither of them has got better practical results than a specially arranged experimental run at a ruinous cost. Those who undertake to instruct the public in these matters with the voice of authority ought to make it clear that liquid air will be far too dear for employment as a source of power until an entirely new method of producing it is invented, and that no such method is as yet even in sight.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of work has been done recently on the ionising properties of liquefied gases, with especial reference to the hypothesis of the connection between the dielectric constant and the dissociating power. An interesting contribution by M. Centnerszwer to this field is contained in the current number of the *Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie*, in which the conductivity of liquid cyanogen and of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid and of solutions of salts in these is given. In the case of cyanogen, the results of Gore, obtained in 1872, are extended and confirmed. Pure liquid cyanogen was found to have a scarcely measurable conductivity, its solvent power is very slight, and in no case could a proof of dissociation into ions be proved from the conductivity measurements Liquid hydrocyanic acid proved to have a measurable conductivity, which varied, however, in different experiments. Conductivity measurements were successfully carried out with solutions of potassium iodide and trimethylsulphine iodide, with the result that the solutions were found to possess about four times the conductivity of aqueous solutions of the same salts at equal temperatures and concentrations. In connection with the high value of the dielectric constant, these results furnish a new confirmation of the views of Thomson and Nernst on the parallelism between the dielectric constant and dissociating power.

TYCHO BRAHE IN PRAGUE.[1]

THE two papers mentioned below were published by the Bohemian Society of Science on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of Tycho's death. The first one forms a continuation of Prof. Studnicka's "Prager Tychoniana," published about a year ago (NATURE, lxiii. p. 206), and gives the titles of about a dozen volumes from Tycho's library which now belong to the University library at Prague. Several of these volumes contain three or four books bound together, with a few leaves of MS. inserted, among which is a MS. of eight pages (reproduced in facsimile) containing the calculation of the horoscope of Andreas Schoner, who is stated to have been born at Nuremberg on June 21, 1530. This is of interest, not only as showing the various steps of the *modus operandi* of judicial astrology, but also because the date of the younger Schoner's birth has hitherto been unknown (Poggendorff only gives the year 1528). In another volume of mathematical books there is a MS. note to the effect that $\pi = 88 : \sqrt{785}$, which value $(= 3{\cdot}1409)$ does not seem to occur elsewhere. On the title page of this memoir is a figure of a medal which Tycho caused to be struck in 1595, probably to commemorate the completion of his star catalogue.

The second paper contains a report on the examination of Tycho Brahe's tomb in the Teyn Church at Prague in June last and on the state of his remains. As it was known that the bodies of some Protestants had been removed from the church after the battle of Prague in 1620 (though nobody has ever alleged that Tycho's tomb had been disturbed), the municipality of Prague allowed the tomb to be opened in order to ascertain whether the great astronomer's bones were still in it. On opening the floor of the church the vault was found to have partly fallen in, so that the two coffins were completely covered with débris and rubbish. We learn from another account (in the journal *Das Weltall*) that this is supposed to have happened in 1679, when part of the roof of the church took fire and fell down after being struck by lightning. The two coffins, which were falling to decay, contained the skeletons of a man and a woman, obviously Tycho and his wife, and slight remains of clothing on the former. Tycho's bones were taken out and put in a box in the vestry until a new metal coffin could be provided, but the writer of the report carried off the front part of Tycho's skull (all that was left of it) in order to examine, measure and clean it, whereby he found that the nose showed distinct signs of having been damaged (in the duel in Tycho's youth), while the green colour of the edges of the injured part no doubt wa caused by some composition of copper in the false nose, which in course of time had been completely dissolved. Two illustrations give front and side views of the face, and the account *Das Weltall* gives pictures of the same before and after the cleaning of the remains. Though we are assured in a footnote that everything was done in a dignified manner, this part of the report is painful to read and reminds one too much of the custom in ancient Brittany, where the inhabitants at the solstices or on the anniversary of the death of a relative took his bones out of the tribal ossuary, scraped them and put them back again. The whole proceeding may possibly have been interesting to an anthropologist (though Tycho did not belong to an extinct or otherwise peculiar race), but we think astronomers will be glad to know that their colleagues at the Prague Observatory had no part in this investigation.

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[1] *Bericht über die astrologischen Studien des Reformators der beobachtenden Astronomie Tycho Brahe.* Von F. J. Studnička. Pp. 54. (Prag 1901.)

Bericht über die Untersuchung der Gebeine Tycho Brahe's. Von D H. Matiegka. Pp. 14. (Prag, 1901.)